# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5424. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### Passage of the Suffrage Amendment by the Senate.

### The Measure Debated Two Days and One Night.

### Debate in the House on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Precisely at nine o'clock this P. M. the Constitutional amendment passed the Senate by vote of 40 to 16—the requisite two-thirds majority. At a late hour last night Senator PATTERSON of New-Hampshire, administered a rebuke to the body, by asking them for a moment to recollect the debate of the framers of the Constitution on the various propositions before them, and contrast them with the arguments which were being made on the present amendment. This is, perhaps, as good and fair a criticism as can be passed on the whole debate, which altogether lasted twenty-six hours. The Senate remained in session all last night and continued on through the morning hours until 11:30, when crowded galleries looked down on worn and weary Senators. A recess was then taken until 12. The fight was resumed. The old speeches were delivered for the hundredth time. The Chinese, as an element of our population, caused considerable trouble. They were praised on one side and abused on the other without distinction of party lines. The distinction extended over all creation. Honorable Senators were now in Asia, by and by beneath the Pyramids, on the shores of the Mediterranean, and in a second on the Pacific slope, contending with the Pagans, as the children of the Flowery Land were ruddily termed. CONKLING told how coolies were administered to them, and WILLIAMS said they would utterly overrun that country, and seize the political power of the extreme West. Mr. SUMNER'S bill to grant universal suffrage met an ignoble fate, only nine voting for it out of a body containing sixty members. Finally, after a dozen amendments had been rejected, Mr. WILSON entered a substitute for the proposition from the Judiciary Committee, which had been duly offered, instead of the House bill. It is more sweeping in its nature and broader in its scope than either of the two former measures, abrogating the property qualification of Rhode Island and the educational requirements of Massachusetts. This was passed by a vote of 41 to 7. Senator MORTON then offered a proposition providing for an amendment to the second clause of the first article of the Constitution, and prescribing that each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people entitled to vote for Senators and Representatives, a number of electors equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives, also giving Congress the authority to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people, which means that Presidential Electors shall be chosen in future by districts, instead of on a general ticket. This amendment was at first rejected by two majority, but when the amendment of Mr. WILSON was reported from the Committee of the Whole, Senator MORTON again offered it, and the strength of the former carried it through. Mr. EDMUNDS voted against the entire amendment on account of MORTON'S provision, and the two Rhode Island Senators also voted with the opposition, for reasons indicated above. The whole measure goes back to the House to-morrow, where it will, in all probability, be referred to a Committee of Conference, who will settle the matter.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws met again this morning, and nearly concluded action on the proposition to amend the Naturalization laws. They will report a bill embodying the following points as leading features:

1. Restricting the power to grant naturalization papers wholly to United States Courts.

2. Registers in Bankruptcy to be authorized to receive proof in support of applications to be forwarded to the Courts.

3. Applicants to be compelled to give previous notice of their intention to apply for admission to citizenship.

4. Any citizens of the United States to have the right to appear and object to the granting of any application showing cause therefor.

5. The issue of naturalization certificates to take place at the end of a four and a half years' residence, but such certificates not to become operative until the end of five years.

THE DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The House Elections Committee to-day unanimously decided that J. P. CHAVES, the contestant, is entitled to the seat in the House as delegate from New-Mexico, in place of CHARLES P. CLEVES, the occupant of the seat. The latter has occupied throughout the present term, and does not feel particularly bad at giving up only one mileage and but two weeks' salary. In the nature of things, it has been impossible to conclude this case sooner. The work of the contestant in getting up the proof has been immense.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The House spent a large part of the day in trying to finish the bill chartering the New-York and Washington Railroad. A motion to lay it on the table, regarded as a test of the strength of the opponents of the measure, was lost by a vote of 40 yeas to 92 nays. It was finally pushed through to a third reading, when the reading of the engrossed bill was called for, which not being ready, the matter went over until to-morrow, when it will pass.

THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, in behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day made a forcible and concise statement of the character of the business before that Committee, and of the necessity of fixing some special day to receive their reports, inasmuch as the Committee had not been called since May, 1868, and would not be called this session. Unanimous consent was then given to devote Saturday, after the morning hour, to the consideration of business of this Committee.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT is expected to return here to-morrow night. The Committee appointed to inform him of his election will wait upon him on Thursday.

GEN. BUTLER'S RECEPTION.

Gen. BUTLER gave a party this evening, which was the great event of the night in the fashionable and social world. It was attended by the élite of Washington society, which, at present, is supposed to represent the cream de la crème of the country. The parlors and the ball-room were thronged with many of the most eminent men and beautiful women of the Republic; and that it might be a success in all respects, DOWNING, the noted caterer, was called on to manage the supper-room. His decorations of the Room were of the most elaborate character.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, transmitted to the House to-day a report with indorsements, with reference to removals in the Philadelphia Custom-house, from which it appears that the Secretary instructed EDWARD HARTLEY, special agent, to inquire and report what reductions could be made in the force, with a view to economy. In accordance with his recommendations, the Surveyor of the Port was requested by the Secretary to send to him the names of such inspectors as would be dispensed with. The Surveyor sent as the Secretary made a like request of the Collector, who, instead of reporting to him the names of such persons as should be dismissed, informed the Secretary he had discontinued twelve Inspectors. The Secretary, in September last, wrote the Collector a letter, disapproving of his action, and directed him to restore them to duty, reserving for future consideration the subject of reduction. The Surveyor was instructed to retain on duty the Inspectors who had been discontinued by the Collector, and the Collector was then directed to discontinue the services of twelve Inspectors, to be named by the Surveyor and Special Agent HARTLEY as the most inefficient. On the 26th of November the Collector reported he had discharged twelve Inspectors, but instead of dismissing the twelve named by the Surveyor he had substituted the names of twelve others in violation of instructions of the Department. Upon the reception of the Collector's letter stating the action he had taken, a letter was sent to the Surveyor to discontinue the twelve Inspectors named in the Department letter to the Collector, and retain all others until the Department approved of the removals. The Collector was again informed that his action was disapproved by the Secretary. In December the Surveyor reported that the Collector refused to pay the Inspectors, whose dismissal the Department had disapproved, and on the 11th of December a letter was written to the Collector by the Secretary, directing him to pay those officers on proper certificate of the Inspectors. The Collector refused to comply with the order of the Department. The Surveyor forwarded the accounts which were paid by the Department for December. Those for January were suspended in conformity with the resolution of Congress.

ALASKA FURS.

In order to prevent in Alaska the killing of fur seals, which are specially protected by the law of July 27, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the matter is intrusted, has issued recent stringent orders, for the execution of which a revenue officer, sustained by a military force, is to be stationed on each of the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Behring's Sea, and a steamer will cruise in their neighborhood. The seals frequent in numbers only these islands, and their habits and timidity are such as to make necessary the utmost caution in dealing with them, or they would be speedily driven from the Territory. During the seal season guns are not to be fired, nor dogs permitted on the islands, nor any proceedings that experience has shown apt to disturb the seal rookeries, or frighten and drive the animals away. No person not a native of the Islands will be permitted to land and remain there unless under authority from the Treasury Department; and no stores destined to be used in aid of seal hunting can be landed. Spirituous liquors and fire-arms not belonging to the military are absolutely prohibited, and any found on the Island will be seized. Persons killing seals will be arrested and sent to California, Oregon or Washington Territory for trial. No land claim, on the island, unless prior to the treaty of cession, will be recognized; natives to be treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, and in case the stoppage of seal hunting is likely to create want among them food is to be furnished them by the Government. These regulations are to be enforced until Congress shall make provision by law permitting the animals to be killed.

THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The bill reported by Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, from the Reconstruction Committee, for the removal of political disabilities from certain parties, embraces the names of two hundred and thirty-six persons, including nineteen from Alabama, twelve from Arkansas, seven from Georgia, seventy from Virginia, five from Tennessee, five from South Carolina, one from Louisiana, one from North Carolina, three from Texas, one hundred and seven from Mississippi, one from the District of Columbia and five from Kentucky. The last are Dr. HOWARD SMITH, of Franklin County; PHILIP LEE, of Jefferson County; DAVID O. HARRIS, of Woodford County, and JAMES W. SCHOOTING, of Marion County. The name included from Louisiana is that of MICHAEL HAHN, of New-Orleans. The list includes the names of no persons who were notoriously prominent in the rebellion.

A COLLECTOR SUSPENDED.

Supervisor CRESSY has suspended W. H. H. MULLEN, acting Collector of the Third District of Louisiana, on the charge of malfeasance in office.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

The pardon of Dr. MUDD was prepared to-day, and has, doubtless, received the President's signature. Petitions were this morning filed for writs of *habeas corpus* for the relief of EDWARD SPANGLER and SAMUEL ARNOLD, the assassination conspirators, now confined at the Dry Tortugas. Their discharge is claimed under the acts of Congress, the President's proclamation of pardon and amnesty, and the decisions of the Supreme Court. No action was taken on the petitions, and it is not known when the matter will come up for consideration.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently made the following decisions:

Cod liver oil, if it is for use for medicinal purposes, is dutiable at forty per cent. Manufactures of wool who must hereafter affix an "Inspector's stamp," as provided by the act of March 3, 1867, goods styled "worsted yarns," composed of wool waste, cowhair, &c., are dutiable as woollen yarns at thirty cents per pound and thirty per cent ad valorem when valued at not exceeding Ameriean gold coin.

When a vessel enters port before the tonnage tax is due, but remains until it becomes due, it is the duty of the Collector to collect it before her clearance.

The requirement of the Department to not countenance the entry of goods by any person who holds bill of lading, that not being evidence of ownership in the consignee, the bill of lading unaccompanied by a bond in the penalty of not less than double the value of the goods, or other collateral security to be approved by the Collector, or their duly constituted agent or attorney. If a Collector leaves the question of ownership to the entry of goods, he may be called upon for the strength of a bond given to protect evidence of ownership at a future period, as does so without security, upon his own responsibility and at his own risk.

Because sheet iron (so called) returned as steel in sheets is dutiable at the rate of two and a quarter cents per pound. Bottled ale or porter is charged with a duty of thirty cents per gallon, without separate duty on the bottles. Bottled claret wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors, the thirty-five cents per gallon obviously includes a duty on the bottles, as casks or ale not bottled pay but twenty cents per gallon.

If foreign salt is used without the limits of the United States for curing fish, and American salt is used for the same purpose, the fish are dutiable, and the salt so used liable to duty. If salt purchased abroad for the curing of fish is not consumed in the curing, but is brought into an American port, the salt would then be liable to duty, but the fish, if of American catch and with such foreign salt, before imported, are free of duty.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the following cases were argued:

No. 9—[Original.]—The State of Texas *vs.* White, Collector, &c. The argument of the cause was concluded.

Mr. BRADLEY read a decision in the case of Trevor, Administrator, *vs.* Buchanan, Executor, concerning certain lands in Illinois owned by Virginia.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION.

### SENATE.

CONTINUATION OF MONDAY'S SESSION.

[Our report of Congressional proceedings, printed yesterday morning, left the Senate at 4 o'clock A. M., still debating the Suffrage Amendment. The following is a continuation of the report from that hour.—EDS. TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

At 4 A. M. Mr. MORTON took the floor to address the Senate, but yielded to the request of Mr. SUMNER for a motion to adjourn, which was lost—yeas 18, nays 26.

Mr. MORTON then read a larger portion of Mr. SUMNER'S speech, made a few days ago, on the amendment, adopting it as his own, and applying Mr. SUMNER'S language, used about slavery and its cause, to what he called Federalism under the *ælies* of human rights. After which he made an argument against the pending amendment, and against negro suffrage and negro equality.

At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. WILSON addressed the Senate in advocacy of the amendment. For fourteen years he had listened in the Senate chamber to the arguments of the friends of Christianity and civilization on the one hand and those of the advocates of retrogression and barbarism on the other; but the party of progress had received the blessing of God and established Slavery. Gen. GRANT had been elected out of New-York, New-Jersey and Oregon, and bulldozing out of Georgia and Louisiana; yes the party had succeeded and would succeed to the end. As to the form of the amendment, he preferred that offered by him two or three days since.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment in the following words: No citizen of the United States shall, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, be by the United States or any State denied the right to vote or hold office.

Mr. Senator MORRILL moved to adjourn.

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on the motion, and the latter called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was lost by a vote of 9 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. YATES explained his position upon the subject, disapproved and contrasted it with the Democratic Party, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, urged the friends of the pending amendment to come to a vote without further delay, as they would probably have future opportunity to be eloquent in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. MORTON said that if this amendment were adopted, it would be the work, not only of a party, will of the people, but by the will of a party, and by the operation of party machinery.

Mr. YATES reminded him that he had been elected by the Republican Party.

Mr. NORTON—I was, Sir.

Mr. YATES—Then permit me to say that I think the party made a mistake [Laughter.]

Mr. NORTON said he felt greatly complimented by the reminder of the Senator from Illinois, and went on to tell at length his reasons why.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. DRAKE, which was rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered as a substitute for the report of the Committee the following:—

"Citizens of the United States of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens, electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made an argument to show the unequal and unjust superiority of the negro and the incompetency of the Republican Party in seeking to give him the ballot while denying it to the Chinaman.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 18, nays 26.

The question was then on the amendment of Mr. WADE, which was pending when the Senate, at 11:30 A. M., adjourned till 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution to prevent the building of any bridge across the Ohio River which shall obstruct less than four hundred feet. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution giving the assent of the United States Government to the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, with a clear height of not less than 100 feet over the main channel, and no stone-work built in accordance with the existing laws.

ARMY MATTERS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Military Committee, reported, with amendments, the bill for the relief of certain drafted men. Also, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take possession of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries. Also, a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the operations of the Freedman's Bureau from May, 1865, to December, 1868.

THE OMNIBUS RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, made a minority report on the Omnibus Railroad bill.

BOUNTIES OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported with amendments the joint resolution relating to the bounties of colored soldiers who entered the service as slaves.

As amended, it provides that such persons who volunteered for three years to serve as soldiers, and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same bounty as other soldiers.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment.

Mr. THAYER moved an amendment providing that no one should be disfranchised because of participation in the late rebellion. Lost—yeas 9, nays 35.

Mr. HAYARD moved an amendment confining the application of the provision against disfranchisement to the right to vote for electors for President, Vice-President and members of the House of Representatives. Lost—yeas 12, nays 32.

Mr. DIXON renewed his motion to amend by striking out Legislatures, and inserting instead the word "conventions," so as to require ratification of the pending amendment by conventions. The discussion of this general question of the policy and propriety of the proposed amendment again sprung up, and was participated in by Messrs. DOOLITTLE, CONKLING, FREDERICK, HENDRICKS, NORTON, SUMNER, and MORTON; and Mr. WILLIAMS urged the necessity of excluding Chinamen from the right of voting, and putting power in this country, lest, having them, they should come over in such numbers as to take possession of the whole Pacific coast.

Mr. SUMNER thought that the best form of amendment would be one making the right to vote and hold office equal and universal for all men who have reached a certain age and are not otherwise disqualified.

Mr. CORBETT again advocated briefly his amendment, excluding from the operation of the proposed amendment Chinamen and Indians not taxed.

The amendment was voted upon and rejected.

Mr. WILSON moved the adoption of his amendment in these words:

"No discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office, except for crime, whose qualifications shall be equal, without regard to race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that this proposition would abolish a provision in the Constitutions of several States, requiring that the Governors of those States shall be native born.

Mr. HOWARD thought it revolutionary.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of New-Hampshire, opposed it because it forbade the application of an educational test, in which he believed.

Mr. CONKLING also though it a revolutionary proposition, and pointed out many ways in which the thought in operations would be inconvenient or highly objectionable.

Mr. SHERMAN was in favor of sweeping away all the old State qualifications restrictive of the suffrage.

The question was then taken on Mr. WILSON'S amendment, which was adopted—yeas 41, nays 7.

Mr. MORTON then offered the following as an additional section:

"Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. Congress may determine the time of choosing such electors, and the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people."

It was lost by a vote of yeas 21, to nays 28.

Mr. SUMNER offered as a substitute the bill submitted and printed some days since in connection with the amendment to the Constitution.

The yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Vickers, Wright—16.

The following is the amendment as passed:

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be held as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office, by any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

ARTICLE 16. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:

Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

The joint resolution now goes to the House for concurrence.

At 3:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS, rising to a correction of the journal, referred to the fact that evening sessions had been agreed upon by unanimous consent, with the understanding that they should be exclusively for the consideration of the Tax bill, and that yesterday also, by unanimous consent, the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill should be the exclusive business of last evening, and that nevertheless other business had been engrossed and passed, including the passage of a bill for the sale of the steamer *Atlantic*, of the concurrent resolution in reference to the electoral vote of Georgia, &c. He moved that those latter proceedings be expunged from the journal of the House.

The Speaker stated that if the facts stated by the gentleman from New-York were correctly stated, (as the gentleman supposed they were) the point would have been a good one; but the arrangement as to the business of the evening sessions, on both occasions, had not been made by unanimous consent, but under a suspension of the rules, in the power of the House. The extracts from the proceedings as published in the *Globe*.

Mr. BLAINE stated that he had framed his motion yesterday with special regard to allowing a motion to suspend the rules in order to put on its passage the concurrent resolution relating to the electoral vote of Georgia.

Mr. BROOKS said that 160 members of the House appeared to have been laboring under the same impression as his colleague (Mr. BROOKS) and himself, that no business was to be transacted last night except the Army Appropriation bill. He asked unanimous consent to have the proceedings of last night and the joint resolution in reference to Georgia.

The Speaker said that under the rule unanimous consent for that purpose could not be asked.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York.

Mr. MCCARTHY, having charge of the bill in the absence of Mr. COOK, reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals an amendment striking out the fifth section of the bill, which authorizes the Company to make railroad connections with other companies, and to amend the sixth section by making the schedule time between Washington and New-York seven hours instead of six.

Mr. KERR proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to the bill. He gave the reasons on the side of the opposition. Has Congress the power, under the Constitution, to take charge of all railways that have been built by private enterprise; or has Congress the power, under the Constitution, to create corporations for the purpose of constructing railroads in the States? Has Congress the right to take property without due process of law, and give it to others? Has it the right to take away from citizens of the States all their rights and guarantees under State laws. The Capitol, he argued, was now filled with the agents and emissaries of corruption. If to the legitimate subjects of Congressional legislation were to be added the vast railroad interests in the various States, the whole Capitol would soon be filled with the agents and emissaries of railroad systems of the States, and in the systems of canals, which would soon follow, and in insurance and telegraph systems, and there would spring into existence a new brood of bureaus and departments to regulate all these interests, and with them would come a vast increase of corruption. Lobby and clerks and harrassing swarms of corrupt and infamous men; land thieves, subsidy beggars, tariff monopolists, revenue swindlers, villainous contractors, operators and speculators. Such agents of corruption would command, if they did not fill, seats in the House of Representatives; would fill the rolls of its employés with tools and satellites, muzzle the Press, fill the reporters' gallery with their corrupt defenders and apologists; prevent the exposure of the schemes and deceive the people. The bill was only a glimpse of an initial enactment, with which it was hoped to break down the constitutional barriers and inaugurate the new policy. Others and worse case would speedily follow. Instead of breaking up monopolies, this policy would create one, more stupendous, more gigantic and power than any the world had yet seen. It would inevitably lead to combinations among few of the great trunk lines of railway, to make all the less powerful and the lateral roads of the country subsidiary to them, and pay them tribute.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. MCCARTHY, CULLOM and BLAIR in support of the bill, and by Messrs. STORRS, HAIGHT, PERLEY, KELLEY and TWICHELL against it.

The debate was closed.

Mr. TWICHELL moved to lay the bill on the table; not agreed to—yeas 92, nays 104.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bannan, Beck, Benjamin, Blackburn, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Cockerill, Eldridge, Cox, Glossbrenner, Goodaye, Grover, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Hill, Holman, Hunter of West Virginia, Hulburd of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Kelley, Knott, Lafin, Lamar, Lazear, Long, Marshall, Mercur, McCullough, McKee, McLean, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Poland, Price, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ridgeway, Smith, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Thomas, Tift, Trimble, Van Auken, Van Trump, Washburn, of Illinois, Wood, Woodward, Wright—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Barnes, Beaty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Bowen, Boyden, Brandegee, Brooks, Buckland, Buckley, Butler, Cake, Callis, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Cullom, Cowden, Dawson, Dewese, Dixon, Dockery, Eggleston, Eliot of Massachusetts, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Gentry, Getz, Gravely, Harding, Haughey, Heaton, Higby, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Ivins of North Carolina, Judd, Julian, Kellogg, Kerr, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, Miller, Moorhead, Mullins, Newcomb, Norris, Nunn, Orth, Paine, Parham, Pettis, Pierce, Plants, Polsley, Prince, Raum, Rean, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Smith, Starkweather, Stokes, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stephens, Tabb, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Horn of New-York, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Oregon, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—103.

Messrs. FOSTER, COX, DICKEY and WASHBURN of Indiana, who were in favor of the bill, and Messrs. BOYER, O'NEILL, KERR, MYERS and MCCULLOCH, who were opposed to the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment striking out the fifth section, which authorizes the connection of the line with other railroads constructed to Washington and New-York. The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment extending the schedule time from six to seven hours was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 61.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Not being engrossed, the bill went to the Speaker's table.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Speaker stated that after conference with the tellers appointed to count the electoral vote to-morrow, he had directed the Doorkeeper to reserve the Diplomatic Gallery exclusively for members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families, and the Southwest Gallery, to the left of the Speaker's chair, for members of the families of Senators and Representatives, in each case until 12:30 o'clock, at which time the reservation should cease. If there should be then any pressure for seats, and there should then be any seats unoccupied, the Doorkeeper would give them to those desiring them. This direction had been given after conference with the tellers, and in accordance with the usual custom.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

Mr. ORTH, by unanimous consent, presented a letter from PHILP & SOLOMON, stationers, of Washington, referring to some remarks made in Senate some days ago by Mr. WARD which reflected upon them in the business as Government contractors and respectfully inviting a full investigation.

Mr. WARD said that in the remark which he had made he had not designed to be any man's accuser or defender. He had been told that this firm had had advantages equal to those awarded to DEMPSEY & O'CONOR, and had become rich in the service of the Government, and he had simply desired to call the attention of the Printing Committee to the facts. Whenever he became satisfied of the truth of the information which he had received he should, in his own way and time, make an investigation in either this or the next Congress. He did not propose to make any motion now, nor did he propose to be hoodwinked by anybody in the investigation which he might hereafter seek.

Mr. ORTH moved that inasmuch as the gentleman from New-York did not desire to press the investigation at this time, the letter be laid on the table.

Mr. PAINE insisted that the letter should be presented under the rule as a petition, and objected to any further consideration of it.

The Speaker stated that as unanimous consent had only been asked for the reading of the letter, it was not before the House for action.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were next brought before the House by Mr. SPALDING, who reported them from the Committee on Appropriations, and were disposed of. The following amendments were non-concurred in: To strike out the proviso consolidating the salaries to Colonial Agencies, to increase the salary of the Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic; inserting in schedule B, among the Consulates, Malaga and Osaka; appropriating $1,000 for the consolidation of the Protestant American Cemetery at Acapulco, in Mexico; inserting a proviso that the requirement for the publication of the names of persons receiving fees, &c., shall not apply to persons whose fees or salaries do not exceed $1,000 per annum; striking out section 4, which authorizes examinations to be made into Consular accounts, &c., by agents of the Treasury; providing that the increased annual salary of the Consul at Bangkok shall commence on the 1st of July, 1868, instead of 1869.

All the other amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

Mr. JUDD, by unanimous consent, made a statement in reference to the business before the Committee on Banking and Currency, to the effect that the last time the Committee was called for reports was on the 7th of May, 1868; that it had not been called this session, but was now prepared to report on the following propositions:

In reference to the certification of checks by banks without having the funds representing such checks.

On the question of banks paying interest on deposits.

On the question of National Banks loaning money on bank notes and collateral securities.

On the bill relating to the conversion of gold into currency.

On the bill regulating the time and manner of compelling the National Banks to make reports. On the reclassification of a portion of the currency.

On the Senate bill to regulate the rates of re-discount and the mode of closing up the business of suspended banks.

In view of these public measures, on which the Committee was ready to report, he had been instructed to ask the House that on Saturday next the Committee on Banking and Currency have the floor for the purpose of reporting and acting on these public measures.

An unanimous consent was given and it was so ordered.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PETTIS, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of New-Mexico, ending with resolutions that Mr. OLIVER the sitting delegate, was not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. CHAVES, the contestant was, which was ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, on motion of Mr. BROOKS, of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD addressed the Committee for one hour in explanation and advocacy of the amendment reported by him from the Committee on Military Affairs, for the reduction of the army and the diminution of the number of officers by the system of gradual absorption—as opposed to the plan of direct mustering out—the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments, and the abolition of the Ordnance Corps.

When he had concluded the Committee rose and the House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said, after the adjournment, that he was entirely ready to go on with this bill this evening.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he had not a doubt of it, or that he was ready to go on with anything else that happened to come up. [Laughter.]

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCHOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, taking it up at the sections relating to distilled spirits and tobacco, being the first section of the bill which came to Committee of the Whole, and which contained these sections. The sections devoted to these subjects number 100, and extend over 150 pages of printed matter in bill style.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the second section by striking out the last sentence relating to gauging brandy, and to insert in lieu of it the following:

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to exempt distillers of brandy, made exclusively from apples, peaches or grapes, from such of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as may be found unnecessary to secure the collection of the tax thereon."

The subject of these small distilleries occupied some time in discussion, participated in by Messrs. SCHENCK, HAWKINS and HOOPER. Finally the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the sixth and other sections were amended so as to place compounders of liquors on the same footing as refiners.

Various amendments, formal in their character, were offered by Mr. SCHENCK and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the forty-ninth section was amended by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of," so that it will read, "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may appoint not exceeding twenty-five others, to be called Supervisors of Internal Revenue, to be given the appointments directly to the Commissioner."

Mr. SCHENCK moved a similar amendment to the fifty-second section, in relation to the appointment of Internal Revenue Storekeepers.

Mr. RANDALL called for a division on the amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to advocate the amendment, insisting on the necessity of placing the responsibility for the collection of the revenues on the Commissioner, and giving to the Commissioner the appointment of his subordinates.

Mr. RANDALL expressed himself as opposed to placing so much power in the hands of the Commissioner.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. SCHENCK whether he could inform the House as to any members of the next Cabinet?

Mr. MULLINS—I object. It is not germain to the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK—I must refer the gentleman to Gen. GRANT.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I want to get the gentleman's opinion.

As Mr. RANDALL insisted on a division, and as no quorum was present, the Committee rose, and the House, at 1 o'clock, adjourned.

### The Removal of the Remains of Mrs. Surratt.

Miss ANNIE E. SURRATT'S petition to the President, asking for the remains of her mother, was as follows:

*His Excellency the President of the United States:*

The undersigned most earnestly and respectfully solicits your favorable action in a matter which has been for more than three years a source of great affliction. She seeks the privilege of removing the remains of her deceased mother, to have them interred in consecrated ground.

She feels confident that Your Excellency will not allow your sensibility in the premises to expire without granting this request, prompted only by filial love and devotion to the memory of her dear mother.

Respectfully submitted by ANNIE E. SURRATT.

Upon this petition there is the following indorsement:

ANNE E. SURRATT asks authority to remove the remains of her deceased mother.

Received Feb. 4, 1869.

The Honorable Secretary of War will cause to be delivered to ANNIE E. SURRATT the remains of her mother, MARY E. SURRATT, for the purpose set forth in the within communication.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

FEB. 5, 1869.—L. B. R. 89.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following account of the disinterment of the remains:

The order for the disinterment of Mrs. SURRATT was obtained from the President by Rev. J. A. WALTER, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at 10 o'clock this morning, and was immediately placed in the hands of Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, commandant of the Washington Arsenal. Positive orders were given that all show and parade on the occasion were to be avoided. In accordance with orders, Major HILL superintended the removal of the remains, which was done by a gang of several workmen, under the direction of Mr. TATTERSALL, one of the foremen. The grave or pit in which all the bodies were placed side by side is apparently about eighteen feet long, and eight feet wide, and about six feet deep. The earth was soon thrown out and the coffin was taken up. In digging down, the coffin of PAYNE, which adjoined that of Mrs. SURRATT, was disclosed. At 4 o'clock the coffin was taken out and handed over to Mr. RICHARD HARVEY, undertaker. The only persons present beside the workmen were Rev. Father WALTER, of St. Patrick's Church; Mr. TAVERNEY, a friend of the family; Major HILL and Mr. HARVEY. The box containing the remains was of rough pine boards. Upon the top was a strip of wood, painted white, with the name Mrs. SURRATT written upon it in pencil. The box was opened, and although the body of the lady was somewhat decomposed, it was not offensive. The dress, gaiters and black silk bow at the neck were all in a perfect state of preservation. The hair was also perfectly preserved, and did not seem to have been disarranged in the least. A small silver pin, with which ANNIE SURRATT fastened the bow about her mother's neck before she was laid to sepulture, was also found. A lock of the hair was clipped off for ANNIE SURRATT at her own request. Upon examining Mrs. SURRATT'S feet it was observed that the rope which had tied the feet were cut just before the drop fell had disappeared. Little at first occasioned some remark, but those who witnessed the exhumation will remember that when Mrs. SURRATT was cut down the rope became loosened, and it was thrown aside.

The remains were immediately placed in a hearse and taken to Mount Olivet Catholic Cemetery, where the services were performed as usual. The remains will be re-interred on Wednesday morning, transferred to a new burial case. The transfer will be made in the presence of ANNIE SURRATT and her brother ISAAC, and one or two intimate friends of the family. The remains will be interred in their final resting-place at 2 o'clock. The ceremonies will consist only of reading the burial service of the Catholic Church. Rev. Father WALTER will officiate, and the ceremony will be conducted in strict privacy.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**The New Greek Cabinet Approve the Peace Protocol.**

ATHENS, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The members of the new Cabinet now unanimously agree with the King in adhering to the resolutions of the Paris Conference.

### SPAIN.

**Deputies Declining to Serve in the Cortes.**

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

In reply to further solicitations of his fellow-citizens, ZORRILLA again declines the seat in the Constituent Cortes to which he was elected.

Among the changes contemplated in the administration of the Government is the abolition of the Colonial Ministry as a distinct department.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Free Trade with the United States Recommended.**

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, urging the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in the United States.

## THE SALE DUTY

Commissioner Wells and the Duties on Imported Beer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Wells in his recent able report on distilled spirits and beer, has shown that the present duties on ale, which are double those on beer, operate to prevent the importation of the former, and thus to deprive the Government of a large revenue. He has also shown that the duties on ale and beer are unjust, as they are much higher than the duties on wines, which are articles of luxury, while beer and ale are articles of general consumption

The New York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1858.

GENERAL

The Grand Review in Philadelphia.

The Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee.

The Kansas Election.

The Cincinnati Election.

The Election in Rhode-Island.

The Election in Connecticut.

The Election in Wisconsin.

The Election in Iowa.

The Election in Minnesota.

The Election in Illinois.

The Election in Indiana.

The Election in Ohio.

The Election in Michigan.

The Election in Pennsylvania.

The Election in New-Jersey.

The Election in Maryland.

The Election in Kentucky.

The Election in Missouri.

The Election in Virginia.

The Election in Tennessee.

The Election in Alabama.

The Election in Mississippi.

The Election in Louisiana.

The Election in Texas.

The Election in California.

The Election in Oregon.

The Election in Utah.

The Election in Nebraska.

The Election in Kansas.

The Election in Nicaragua.

The Election in Costa-Rica.

The Election in Honduras.

The Election in Guatemala.

The Election in Salvador.

The Election in Mexico.

The Election in Peru.

The Election in Chili.

The Election in Brazil.

The Election in Buenos-Ayres.

The Election in Uruguay.

The Election in Paraguay.

The Election in Bolivia.

The Election in Ecuador.

The Election in New-Granada.

The Election in Venezuela.

The Election in Guiana.

The Election in Surinam.

The Election in Dutch Guiana.

The Election in French Guiana.

The Election in Spanish Guiana.

The Election in Portuguese Guiana.

The Election in Danish Guiana.

The Election in Swedish Guiana.

The Election in Norwegian Guiana.

The Election in Russian Guiana.

The Election in Prussian Guiana.

The Election in Austrian Guiana.

The Election in Hungarian Guiana.

The Election in Bohemian Guiana.

The Election in Polish Guiana.

The Election in Lithuanian Guiana.

The Election in Courland Guiana.

The Election in Livonian Guiana.

The Election in Esthonian Guiana.

The Election in Finnish Guiana.

The Election in Lapland Guiana.

The Election in Siberian Guiana.

The Election in Tartarian Guiana.

The Election in Chinese Guiana.

The Election in Japanese Guiana.

The Election in Corean Guiana.

The Election in Tibetian Guiana.

The Election in Burmese Guiana.

The Election in Siamese Guiana.

The Election in Cochin-Chinese Guiana.

The Election in Malayan Guiana.

The Election in Javanese Guiana.

The Election in Sumatran Guiana.

The Election in Borneo Guiana.

The Election in Celebes Guiana.

The Election in Moluccas Guiana.

The Election in Philippine Guiana.

The Election in Australian Guiana.

The Election in New-Zealand Guiana.

The Election in Polynesian Guiana.

The Election in Micronesian Guiana.

The Election in Melanesian Guiana.

The Election in Papuan Guiana.

The Election in Negrito Guiana.

The Election in Hottentot Guiana.

The Election in Kaffir Guiana.

The Election in Zulu Guiana.

The Election in Abyssinian Guiana.

The Election in Nubian Guiana.

The Election in Egyptian Guiana.

The Election in Libyan Guiana.

The Election in Algerian Guiana.

The Election in Tunisian Guiana.

The Election in Moroccan Guiana.

The Election in Spanish Guiana.

The Election in Portuguese Guiana.

The Election in French Guiana.

The Election in Italian Guiana.

The Election in Swiss Guiana.

The Election in German Guiana.

The Election in Dutch Guiana.

The Election in Belgian

# The New York Times Published: February 19, 1862

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

PUBLICATION OF THE STATEMENT
REQUIRED BY LAW.

Cash Capital - - $2,000,000 00
Assets - - - 6,000,288 90
Liabilities - - 106,887 48

STATEMENT OF THE SECURITY AND ASSETS
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN GOLD - $2,000,000 00

ASSETS.

United States Five-Twenty Six per Cent. Bonds, Coupons attached, - $1,000,000 00
United States Seven-Thirty Three per Cent. Bonds, Coupons attached, - 1,000,000 00
United States Demand Notes, - 1,000,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages, (first liens on City Property worth three times the amount loaned thereon), - 1,000,000 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, (market value of collaterals $1,500,000), - 1,000,000 00
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages, - 6,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, - 1,000,000 00
Cash in Bank, - 288 90
Cash in Office, - 1,000 00
Total Assets, - $6,000,288 90

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, - $106,887 48
Total Liabilities, - 106,887 48

SURPLUS BEYOND CAPITAL AND ALL LIABILITIES, - $3,893,401 42

Interest on Deposits.

Dividends.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY, FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, AND FOR THE TRANSACTION OF SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY BE BROUGHT BEFORE THEM, WILL BE HELD AT THEIR OFFICE, No. 59 WALL-ST., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 1ST TO THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM H. HORNOR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, WILL BE HELD AT THEIR OFFICE, No. 59 WALL-ST., ON MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 1ST TO THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board,

E. G. HADDOCK, Vice-President.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.
BANKING HOUSE OF
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE,
No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Jay Cooke & Co.
BANKING HOUSE OF
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

THE GLOBE BANK INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE,
No. 52 BROADWAY, OVER UNION BANK,
MARINE-LINE.
OPEN DAILY AND ON MONDAY EVENINGS, FROM 6 TO 8 O'CLOCK.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1863, - - 100,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, - - $300,000 00
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, - $1,000,000 00
A FEE CERT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, Secretary.

MORRIS FRANKLIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 3 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

NORTHERN DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CHEMUNG CANAL BANK,
ELMIRA, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN A. HOWE, Cashier.

ALL NUMBERS OF COUPONS ENDING JULY 1, 1862, FROM 1 TO 1,000, INCLUSIVE, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1863, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

E. W. CORLIES, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, AND REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary.

ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM